REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The specification has been amended to correct minor editorial problems.

Claims 5-9 remain in this application. Claims 1-4 and 10-11 have been canceled. Claims 12-45 have been withdrawn. New claims 46-52 have been added.

Claims 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Milo et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed inasmuch as it pertains to the present claims.

The anchorable guide catheter of the present invention comprises an elongate catheter body having a lumen extending longitudinally therethrough. An opening is formed at a first location in the catheter body in communication with the lumen. A pressure exerting member formed on the catheter body is engageable with a luminal anatomical structure to prevent the first location of the catheter body from moving within the luminal anatomical structure. In one embodiment, recited specifically in claims 6-8, the pressure exerting member is a balloon having a friction enhancing treatment on a portion of its surface which engages the luminal anatomical structure. In an embodiment recited in claim 9, the catheter includes at least one engagement surface associated with the first lumen, wherein the at least one engagement surface us operative to engage a second catheter which has been inserted through the first lumen such that the second catheter is prevented from rotating independently of the balloon anchorable guide catheter.

The artherectomy catheter disclosed by Milo et al. comprises a catheter body having a lumen extending longitudinally throughout. An opening is formed at a first location in the catheter body, in communication with the lumen. A balloon is disposed on one side of the catheter body opposite the opening. The balloon may be inflated to urge the opening against the wall of a biological vessel while tissue is being surgically removed from the vessel. There is no disclosure or suggestion that

the balloon, when inflated, prevents the first location (i.e. the opening) from moving within the vessel. In fact, since the balloon is presumably a conventional, smooth-walled balloon, the frictional forces between the balloon and the vessel wall are probably relatively small, and would allow for at least some relative movement, particularly sliding or rotating movement, between the two.

Claim 5 of the present application clearly and distinctly recites the limitation that the pressure exerting member of the anchorable guide catheter is engageable with the luminal anatomical structure *to prevent the first location of the catheter body from moving within the luminal anatomical structure.* The pressure exerting member (i.e. the balloon) of Milo et al. is not structured to prevent any location of the catheter body from moving with a luminal anatomical structure. Accordingly, claim 5 is not anticipated by Milo et al under 35 U.S.C. §102(b), which requires that an anticipating reference posses *each and every feature* of the claimed invention.

In view of the above, claim 5 patentably distinguishes over Milo et al., and should be allowed. Claims 6-9 depend from claim 5, and should therefore be allowed for the same reasons as claim 5. In addition, claims 6-9 recite various features which are neither shown nor suggested by he prior art, and are therefore allowable in their own right. For instance, claim 7 includes the limitation that the balloon includes a friction enhancing treatment on the surface of the balloon which engages the luminal anatomical structure. Claim 8 further recites that the friction enhancing treatment is selected from the group of friction enhancing treatments selected from the group of texturing, adhesive, and woven fabric. Claim 9 includes the limitation that the anchorable guide catheter includes at least one engagement surface that is operative to engage a second catheter which has been inserted through the first lumen such that said second catheter is thereby prevented from rotating independently of the anchorable guide catheter.

New claims 46-52 recite combinations of novel and unobvious elements that are also believed to be a) within the scope of the elected claim group and b) allowable over all prior art of record.

Based on the foregoing, claims 5-9 and 46-52 are believed to be in condition for allowance. Issuance of a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
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Dated: February 26, 2004

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